THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1799. [No. 1952.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

FIRE-WOOD.

WANTED about Twenty Cords of Oak—Ten Cords of Hickory, or Nut-Wood—and One Hundred Buſhels of Charcoal :—Any Perſon willing to contract for the ſame, to be delivered on the Shore where the Subſcriber lives, are deſired to make Application.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 31ſt, *Auguſt*, 1799.

SHERRY WINE FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINE, of a ſuperior Quality, is now landing from on board the Brigantine Hannah, J. Norris, Maſter, from Cadiz, at Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf.

Newport, *Sept.* 3, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A young Horſe, ſuitable for the Saddle or Carriage, with a good Chaiſe and a Cow which at preſent gives conſiderable Milk. Apply to JOHN CAUSSINES, in the Houſe fronting Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk.

Newport, *Sept.* 3, 1799.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict—

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by David L. Barnes, Eſq; Attorney of the United States for ſaid Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland, againſt the Sloop Ranger, of Newport, for having been fitted, equipped, and employed, in tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States in ſuch Caſe made and provided; and that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court to be holden at Briſtol, within ſaid Diſtrict, on Monday the ſeventh Day of October next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, *Auguſt* 31ſt, 1799.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceaſed, are hereby notified to call on the Subſcriber for the Payment of their ſeveral Dividends, on Account of their Claims rendered to the Commiſſioners, as ſoon as may be, being now ready to attend that Buſineſs.

MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, *Sept.* 2, 1799.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

☞ *TAKE NOTICE!*

THE Court of Probate of Little-Compton having allowed Six Months longer to ſettle the Eſtate *ISAAC WOODMAN*, late of ſaid Town, Mariner, deceaſed—therefore all Perſons who have any Demands, are deſired to call and receive Payment, and thoſe indebted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH WOODMAN, *Executrix.*

Little-Compton, 8*th Aug.* 1799.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of NATHANIEL SMITH, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, *Sept.* 2, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-Houſe, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Weſtward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where thoſe who may pleaſe to viſit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleaſure and Deſpatch.

Newport, *July* 1, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum, by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

Newport, *Sept.* 2, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,

A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Alſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calf-ſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hard-ware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.

Newport, *July* 29, 1799.

WANTED,

As APPRENTICES to the Rope-Making Buſineſs,

TWO or Three ſmart, active LADS, about 15 or 16 Years of Age.—To whom good Encouragement will be given, by

WM. and JOHN TILLEY.

Newport, *Auguſt* 19, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY *JOSEPH LYON,*

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6*th May*, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Garden and Meadow of the Subſcriber, with a ſmall Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; alſo ſeveral other ſmall Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-ſtreet, commanding a conſiderable large and pleaſant Proſpect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well ſupplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3*d Month*, 25*th*, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, *May* 24, 1799.

WANTED to hire a couple of Chambers. Inquire of the Printer.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

To the NEIGHBOUR.

SIR,

I AM a Farmer; and I call myſelf a middling liver, becauſe I have been middling induſtrious. Indeed I have always been uſed to work pretty hard; and I always had enough to eat, and a little to ſpare. I have brought up a conſiderable family, ſo far, as that all my boys are able to earn ſomething, and all my girls, except the youngeſt, are old enough to help their mother about the dairy and houſe-work, and ſome of them to card and ſpin.—I once thought I ſhould have had a hard ſtint to get along, and pay all my debts and taxes, and come out fair and ſquare at the end of every year. I had e'en like to have dragged myſelf through a thicket of briars by looking round on other folks, who were better on't in the world than myſelf, and comparing my fortune with theirs, who could ride about and viſit when they pleaſed. They worked only when they had a mind to; and I thought they loved play better than work. I confeſs I felt inwardly ſour and croſs when I ſaw ſome of my old play-mates and ſchool-fellows, whom I could always outſpell, and outcypher at ſchool, and who would always be at the bottom of the claſs, now forſooth wearing their gloves, and clean boots, and fine ſhirts; while poor I, covered with ſweat and dirt, was tugging at the plough, or hoe, or ſcythe, or ſpade, or crowbar, from morning till night.

This was a ſorer mortification to me, than to ſee ſome of the older lawyers in their offices, and ſhopkeepers in their ſhops, and rich gentlemen in their carriages.—And I freely own that all theſe ſights ſet my ſpirits a working towards envy, and diſcontent and murmuring. I grew moroſe and ſaucy whenever I met any gentlefolks: And if I was driving a team, and they were in ſleighs or wheel carriages, I would always keep the path and make them turn out; and the more trouble I put them to, the more was I gratified. But I ſoon found that this would not do; that I was only ſetting every one of my neighbours againſt me, and making myſelf unhappy to no purpoſe; that all my fretting and grumbling and ill nature, would neither hoe my corn, nor mow my graſs, nor fatten my hogs, nor bring a ſingle cent in my pocket, nor make either the *real* or the *would be* gentleman do my work for me. So I put on, and wore my *conſidering cap*, and ſet reaſon to work. I reflected that the greateſt part of the people in the country muſt be farmers, and raiſe pork, and bread, and butter, and cheeſe, and chickens, and eggs, and apples, and hay, and oats, elſe what would become of all the mechanics, and of all the lawyers, and doctors, and ſcholars, and of all the reſt of the gentry, whether poor or rich? I conſidered, too, that tho' a farmer's life was laborious, yet *in all labour there is profit*, and health and honor too; for *the King himſelf is ſerved of the field*; and our great WASHINGTON, who is better than all the kings that are now in the world, is a farmer: And when I come to look a little more cloſely into things, I tho't I could ſee as much contentment, and harmony, and independence, and happineſs, among farmers, as among any other ſet of folks, either in the city or in the country.—And although I maintain my family by my hands, while others did theirs by their heads—and tho' I got my living by my work, while others got their's by their wits; yet when I conſidered the wear and tear of conſcience, as well as of intereſt, which ſome had to ſuffer, whilſt I could ſleep in a whole ſkin, undiſturbed by ſheriffs without, or compunction within, I thought I would not exchange rows with the beſt of them, for a good deal to boot; for their's appeared harder to hoe than mine.

I conſidered further, that if ever I meant to deſerve the character of a good man, I muſt be ſubmiſſive to Providence, and contented with my lot, that if ever I intended to be a uſeful man, I muſt continue to be induſtrious and faithful in my calling; and if ever I wiſhed for the good will of my neighbours and fellow-citizens, I muſt treat every one according to his rank and dignity, and be kind and condeſcending, and obliging and friendly to all. After conſidering and pondering a ſpell in this manner, I reſolved to go cheerfully to work and to be content with my condition, and to be good and to do as much good as was in my power, and to make every body my friend, by doing to every body, as I would have every body do to me in like circumſtances. Accordingly, whenever I am driving my team and meet ladies and gentlemen in their carriages, I give way, and try to ſave them trouble; and whenever I ſtop to let them paſs me in a place of difficulty, I am paid with a nod, and "thank'ee, Sir." If when I am trudging in the ſun about my neceſſary buſineſs, and chance to ſee gentlemen who live without work, ſitting in the ſhade at their eaſe, in their cool dreſs, or the lawyer's clerks in their looſe gowns, and nankeens, leaning back in their arm chairs, with a book in their lap, and their feet as high as their heads, inſtead of deſiring to change conditions with them, or wiſhing them to be d—d, I conſider that I have my ſatisfaction, as well as they their's, and that they have as good a right to enjoy their innocent amuſements, as I have to enjoy mine. When I come out of the meadows, at night, faint and weary, lugging my ſcythe, my dinner bag and bottle, with my frock reaking with ſweat, and my trowſers drabbled in mud, and in this plight happen to meet ſome gentlemen eſcorting a drove of ladies all in their muſlins, white as lilies, and neat as pinks, do you think I curſe them in my heart, or wiſh them dragged in the ditch that I tumbled into? No, ſir, no; I try to think that their dreſs is an emblem of purity and innocence, I bow to them ſmilingly, if I know them, and I always receive a bow and a ſmile from them.—Thus Mr. Neighbour, I ſteer clear of all unneceſſary brambles, and glide over the rough ground without any bad falls and bruiſes, and get along the narrows and round the corners, without butting heads or breaking ſhins with any of my fellow travellers. Such is the benefit of a *conſidering cap*. It has been better to me than a King's crown. By wearing of it I kept myſelf cheerful, contented, benevolent and mannerly. I would recommend it to all my brother farmers, and to all who are inclined to be envious, and to fret and grumble: And give me leave to ſay, I think it will be no diſſervice to you, Sir. Excuſe my boldneſs, and believe me to be your friend, &c.

PORTRAIT OF FRANCE

DRAWN BY THE NEW DIRECTORY.

PARIS, June 28.

Meſſage of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, dated June 26.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

THE Executive Directory has given you an account of the preſent ſtate of France. The wounds of the Republic are deep, the dangers which environ her great. Theſe dangers the Directory cannot diſſemble; becauſe it is from their imminence itſelf that you will draw thoſe reſources which will ſave the republic, thoſe powerful means which ſhould reſtore her to her former greatneſs, and of which the very efforts of the enemies, at this moment, atteſt the energetic operation.

It is too true that a ſyſtem of unjuſt partiality has repelled from public charges thoſe citizens who were beſt fitted to maintain the national ſpirit at the pitch ſuited to its deſtiny—that the adminiſtrations, every where compoſed of men feeble and negligent, or hoſtile to the republican regimen, require to be entirely organized anew—that the public ſpirit has been conſequently corrupted, and that, from the ſame fatal influence operating upon the tribunals, the temple of juſtice has too frequently become the impious aſylum of plunderers, covered with the blood of republicans.

It is too true, that, no longer affected by the ſalutary terror of the laws, and emboldened by the weakneſs or connivance of the public functionaries, the brigands of the interior have re-appeared with new effrontery; and, at the ſignal given by the Aſſaſſins at Raſtadt, have again unfurled the bloody ſtandard of revolt. In united bands, they at this moment ravage ſeveral departments of the ſouth and weſt. The purchaſers of national property are attacked, the carriages are ſet upon on the highways—the collected contributions are pillaged in their repoſitories, or on the road, and the citizens, diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to the republic, are maſſacred in their very houſes. All theſe crimes are always com-

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1799. [No. 1952.]

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FIRE-WOOD.

WANTED about Twenty Cords of Oak—Ten Cords of Hickory, or Nut-Wood—and One Hundred Bushels of Charcoal:—Any Person willing to contract for the same, to be delivered on the Shore where the Subscriber lives, are desired to make Application.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 31st, August, 1799.

SHERRY WINE FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINE, of a superior Quality, is now landing from on board the Brigantine Hannah, J. Norris, Master, from Cadiz, at Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A young Horse, suitable for the Saddle or Carriage, with a good Chaise and a Cow which at present gives considerable Milk. Apply to JOHN CAUSSINES, in the House fronting Mr. Tilley's Rope-Walk.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1799.

Rhode-Island District.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District—

Notice is hereby given to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by David L. Barnes, Esq; Attorney of the United States for said District of Rhode-Island, against the Sloop Ranger, of Newport, for having been fitted, equipped, and employed, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States in such Case made and provided; and that Trial will be had upon said Libel at a special District Court to be holden at Bristol, within said District, on Monday the seventh Day of October next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, August 31st, 1799.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceased, are hereby notified to call on the Subscriber for the Payment of their several Dividends, on Account of their Claims rendered to the Commissioners, as soon as may be, being now ready to attend that Business.

MERCY ADAMS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

☞ *TAKE NOTICE!*

THE Court of Probate of Little-Compton having allowed Six Months longer to settle the Estate *ISAAC WOODMAN*, late of said Town, Mariner, deceased—therefore all Persons who have any Demands, are desired to call and receive Payment, and those indebted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH WOODMAN, *Executrix.*

Little-Compton, 8th Aug. 1799.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of NATHANIEL SMITH, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

REMOVAL.

TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has removed from the Shop he improved, near the State-House, to the one on the South Side of the Parade, next Westward of the BANK, now occupied by his Brother, *Jeremiah Peckham*;—Where those who may please to visit their Shop, may depend upon being waited on with Pleasure and Despatch.

Newport, July 1, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Casks; Molasses and New-England Rum, by Hogshead; and Anchors, &c. as usual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,

A Handsome Assortment of English and India Goods; Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raisins by the Jar or Cask; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Allspice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molasses by Hogshead or Gallon; West-India and New-England Rum by Hogshead or Gallon; Porter by Cask or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Cask; 600 Bushels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfish; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hnndred Weight, or Side, and Calf-skins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hard-ware; a good Assortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheese; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertisement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

WANTED,

As APPRENTICES to the Rope-Making Business,

TWO or Three smart, active LADS, about 15 or 16 Years of Age.—To whom good Encouragement will be given, by

WM. and JOHN TILLEY.

Newport, August 19, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY *JOSEPH LYON,*

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

WANTED to hire a couple of Chambers. Inquire of the Printer.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

To the NEIGHBOUR.

SIR,

I AM a Farmer; and I call myself a middling liver, because I have been middling industrious. Indeed I have always been used to work pretty hard; and I always had enough to eat, and a little to spare. I have brought up a considerable family, so far, as that all my boys are able to earn something, and all my girls, except the youngest, are old enough to help their mother about the dairy and house-work, and some of them to card and spin.—I once thought I should have had a hard stint to get along, and pay all my debts and taxes, and come out fair and square at the end of every year. I had e'en like to have dragged myself through a thicket of briars by looking round on other folks, who were better on't in the world than myself, and comparing my fortune with theirs, who could ride about and visit when they pleased. They worked only when they had a mind to; and I thought they loved play better than work. I confess I felt inwardly sour and cross when I saw some of my old play-mates and school-fellows, whom I could always outspell, and outcypher at school, and who would always be at the bottom of the class, now forsooth wearing their gloves, and clean boots, and fine shirts; while poor I, covered with sweat and dirt, was tugging at the plough, or hoe, or scythe, or spade, or crowbar, from morning till night.

This was a sorer mortification to me, than to see some of the older lawyers in their offices, and shopkeepers in their shops, and rich gentlemen in their carriages.—And I freely own that all these sights set my spirits a working towards envy, and discontent and murmuring. I grew morose and saucy whenever I met any gentlefolks: And if I was driving a team, and they were in sleighs or wheel carriages, I would always keep the path and make them turn out; and the more trouble I put them to, the more was I gratified. But I soon found that this would not do; that I was only setting every one of my neighbours against me, and making myself unhappy to no purpose; that all my fretting and grumbling and ill nature, would neither hoe my corn, nor mow my grass, nor fatten my hogs, nor bring a single cent in my pocket, nor make either the *real* or the *would be* gentleman do my work for me. So I put on, and wore my *considering cap*, and set reason to work. I reflected that the greatest part of the people in the country must be farmers, and raise pork, and bread, and butter, and cheese, and chickens, and eggs, and apples, and hay, and oats, else what would become of all the mechanics, and of all the lawyers, and doctors, and scholars, and of all the rest of the gentry, whether poor or rich? I considered, too, that tho' a farmer's life was laborious, yet *in all labour there is profit*, and health and honor too; for *the King himself is served of the field*; and our great WASHINGTON, who is better than all the kings that are now in the world, is a farmer: And when I come to look a little more closely into things, I tho't I could see as much contentment, and harmony, and independence, and happiness, among farmers, as among any other set of folks, either in the city or in the country.—And although I maintain my family by my hands, while others did theirs by their heads—and tho' I got my living by my work, while others got their's by their wits; yet when I considered the wear and tear of conscience, as well as of interest, which some had to suffer, whilst I could sleep in a whole skin, undisturbed by sheriffs without, or compunction within, I thought I would not exchange rows with the best of them, for a good deal to boot; for their's appeared harder to hoe than mine.

I considered further, that if ever I meant to deserve the character of a good man, I must be submissive to Providence, and contented with my lot, that if ever I intended to be a useful man, I must continue to be industrious and faithful in my calling; and if ever I wished for the good will of my neighbours and fellow-citizens, I must treat every one according to his rank and dignity, and be kind and condescending, and obliging and friendly to all. After considering and pondering a spell in this manner, I resolved to go cheerfully to work and to be content with my condition, and to be good and to do as much good as was in my power, and to make every body my friend, by doing to every body, as I would have every body do to me in like circumstances. Accordingly, whenever I am driving my team and meet ladies and gentlemen in their carriages, I give way, and try to save them trouble; and whenever I stop to let them pass me in a place of difficulty, I am paid with a nod, and "thank'ee, Sir." If when I am trudging in the sun about my necessary business, and chance to see gentlemen who live without work, sitting in the shade at their ease, in their cool dress, or the lawyer's clerks in their loose gowns, and nankeens, leaning back in their arm chairs, with a book in their lap, and their feet as high as their heads, instead of desiring to change conditions with them, or wishing them to be d—d, I consider that I have my satisfaction, as well as they their's, and that they have as good a right to enjoy their innocent amusements, as I have to enjoy mine. When I come out of the meadows, at night, faint and weary, lugging my scythe, my dinner bag and bottle, with my frock reaking with sweat, and my trowsers drabbled in mud, and in this plight happen to meet some gentlemen escorting a drove of ladies all in their muslins, white as lilies, and neat as pinks, do you think I curse them in my heart, or wish them dragged in the ditch that I tumbled into? No, sir, no; I try to think that their dress is an emblem of purity and innocence, I bow to them smilingly, if I know them, and I always receive a bow and a smile from them.—Thus Mr. Neighbour, I steer clear of all unnecessary brambles, and glide over the rough ground without any bad falls and bruises, and get along the narrows and round the corners, without butting heads or breaking shins with any of my fellow travellers. Such is the benefit of a *considering cap*. It has been better to me than a King's crown. By wearing of it I kept myself cheerful, contented, benevolent and mannerly. I would recommend it to all my brother farmers, and to all who are inclined to be envious, and to fret and grumble: And give me leave to say, I think it will be no disservice to you, Sir. Excuse my boldness, and believe me to be your friend, &c.

PORTRAIT OF FRANCE

DRAWN BY THE NEW DIRECTORY.

PARIS, June 28.

Messags of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, dated June 26.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

THE Executive Directory has given you an account of the present state of France. The wounds of the Republic are deep, the dangers which environ her great. These dangers the Directory cannot dissemble; because it is from their imminence itself that you will draw those resources which will save the republic, those powerful means which should restore her to her former greatness, and of which the very efforts of the enemies, at this moment, attest the energetic operation.

It is too true that a system of unjust partiality has repelled from public charges those citizens who were best fitted to maintain the national spirit at the pitch suited to its destiny—that the administrations, every where composed of men feeble and negligent, or hostile to the republican regimen, require to be entirely organized anew—that the public spirit has been consequently corrupted, and that, from the same fatal influence operating upon the tribunals, the temple of justice has too frequently become the impious asylum of plunderers, covered with the blood of republicans.

It is too true, that, no longer affected by the salutary terror of the laws, and emboldened by the weakness or connivance of the public functionaries, the brigands of the interior have re-appeared with new effrontery; and, at the signal given by the Assassins at Rastadt, have again unfurled the bloody standard of revolt. In united bands, they at this moment ravage several departments of the south and west. The purchasers of national property are attacked, the carriages are set upon on the highways—the collected contributions are pillaged in their repositories, or on the road, and the citizens, distinguished by their attachment to the republic, are massacred in their very houses. All these crimes are always com-

mitted in the name of the Altar and the Throne, and civil war is ready to be anew lighted up in different quarters, and to add its afflictions to those of eternal warfare.

A blind improvidence has emboldened our enemies to form a new coalition, given time to that impious coalition to recruit its ſtrength by new hordes from every quarter, and left our triumphant armies to moulder away, even in the field of victory. While we were amuſed with hopes from the proceedings at Raſtadt, the only means of commanding peace, that of actively preparing for war, was neglected.

We muſt carry on that odious war, and the incoherent aſſemblage of our preſent enemies will experience the fate of the firſt coalition.

But to the extraordinary efforts of our enemies we muſt haſten to oppoſe the all powerful efforts of the friends of liberty.

Citizens Repreſentatives, our frontiers are menaced and muſt be defended. The ſubſiſtence of our armies, too long neglected, muſt be aſſured; new battalions muſt be armed; our brave legions muſt reſume the offenſive, and make our enemies reſpect even the foil of our allies.

The interior muſt be tranquilized by the organization of an impoſing force; and thus muſt terminate a war of aſſaſſination, which dyes the ſoil of liberty with the blood of the friends of the republic.

The inſufficiency and the unproductiveneſs of the impoſts are painfully felt, and occaſion, in every branch of the public ſervice, the moſt diſaſtrous diſorganization: yet the imperious circumſtances of our ſituation demands extraordinary aids, of which you already perceive the neceſſity.

In fine, Repreſentatives of the People, the Directory muſt inform you and the nation, that the body politic is menaced with total diſſolution, if all the ſprings of its organization and movement be not ſpeedily tempered anew.

Our evils are doubtleſs great; but our reſources are thoſe of a generous people, whoſe force is increaſed by their misfortunes, and who at no period are more powerful, and more terrible to their enemies, than when they preſume to flatter themſelves with having vanquiſhed them.

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To this Meſſage, Citizens Repreſentatives, the Directory has ſubjoined the reports of the different Miniſters on the various ſubjects which have claimed your attention: in which you will find the detail of the facts of which you are herein preſented with the reſults. You will there diſcover the ſtate of the wants of the republic, and ſome obſervations on the means of providing for them.

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Defeat of Macdonald's Army.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 11.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-ſtreet, July 10, 1799.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies have been this day received from the Right Hon. William Bentick, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Placenza, June 22, 1799.

MY LORD,

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which I am happy to ſay have terminated in the moſt complete ſucceſs, it will be neceſſary previouſly to ſtate to your Lordſhip the ſituation of the allied army, by which you will be better able to underſtand the views of the enemy, and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extenſive plan of operations undertaken by Field Marſhal Suwarrow, have neceſſarily very much divided his force. Beſides the ſiege of Turin; Mantua, Alexandria and Tortona, were blockaded. The paſſes of Suſa, Pignerol, and the Col D'Aſſiette have been occupied. Major General Hohenzollern was poſted at Modena, with a conſiderable corps: Lieutenant-General Ott, with 10,000 men at Reggio, obſerved the movements of the enemy on that ſide, while Field Marſhal Suwarrow remained at Turin, with the reſt of the army. This divided ſtate of the army appears to have preſented to Gen. Moreau the moſt favourable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by ſtrongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that Gen. Macdonald would be able to defeat the ſeparate corps of Generals Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the Field Marſhal was too diſtant to afford aſſiſtance. With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the north of Italy, was joined by the diviſion of Victor, and from the report of the French officers taken, muſt have amounted to near 30,000 men, compoſed entirely of French, with the exception of one Poliſh legion.

Field Marſhal Suwarrow having received information of the intention of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th, with ſeventeen battalions of Ruſſians, twelve battalions of Auſtrian Dragoons, and three regiments of Coſſacks. In the mean time General Macdonald had fallen upon Major General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to croſs the Po, with conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant-General Ott had alſo been obliged to retire from Reggio to Piacenza: On the 17th, the French attacked Gen. Ott and compelled him to fall back upon Caſtel S. Giovanni, when the arrival of the army under the command of Field Marſhal Suwarrow, enabled Lieutenant-General Ott to repulſe the French behind the Idone river, with the loſs of one piece of cannon and ſeveral priſoners.—On the 18th, the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy.—The Ruſſian General Roſſenberg commanded the right column, the Ruſſian General Forreſter the centre, and Gen. Melas the left.—The Ruſſian Major General Prince Piokration commanded the advanced guard, Prince Lieknenſtern the reſerve.—The columns moved at twelve o'clock.—The country is perfectly flat, and very much interſected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular poſition. An advanced corps of two battalions and two guns at Caſſeleggio was attacked by the Ruſſian grenadiers, and the whole made priſoners. The French line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebbia is the moſt rapid torrent in Italy. The diſtance from one bank to the other is near a mile.—The intermediate ſpace is an open ſand, divided by ſeveral ſtreams which at this ſeaſon are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the Allies the left. On the 19th, while the allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they ſucceeded in turning the right of the Ruſſians at Caſſaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this inſtant Prince Piokration, who had been detached with the ſame intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon, and many priſoners. The French did not however give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Caſſaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obſtinate valour of the Ruſſians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For ſome time the ſucceſs was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulſed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of Field Marſhal Suwarrow, to have followed up the ſucceſſes the next morning, but the French army retired in the night. On the 20th, in the morning, the army purſued the enemy, in two columns. The Ruſſians in the night marched by Settima, Montaſngo and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, laid down their arms.—The left column, compoſed of Auſtrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Nova. On the 21ſt the army moved on to Frorenloza. Lieutenant Gen. Ott was detached with a corps of Auſtrians, in purſuit of the enemy.—Several priſoners have already been ſent in.

Gen. Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Porte Novo.—Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French Generals, and above 10,000 priſoners, have fallen into the hands of the allies. Gen. Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a ſlight advantage over the advanced poſts of Gen. Bellegarde. Gen. Moreau's army from all reports, does not exceed 12,000 men, among whom are a vaſt number of Genoeſe. Not having ſeen any return of the killed and wounded of the Auſtrians, it is impoſſible for me to ſay what their loſs has been; it muſt have been conſiderable.

(Signed) WILLIAM BENTICK.

Placenza, June 23.

MY LORD,

Since I had the honor of writing to your Lordſhip yeſterday, the very important news of the ſurrender of the citadel of Turin, has arrived. The garriſon is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Auſtrian priſoners.—Gen. Fiorella, the commandant of the citadel, and all the French Officers, taken with him, are detained as hoſtages until the articles of the capitulation are executed.—Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived here this morning with the main army. He will march to-morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the ſieges of that town and of Tortona. Gen. Ott has formed a junction with Major-General Klenau and Hohenzollern, at Parma. Gen. Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps by Forte Novo towards Genoa.

I have the honor, &c.

WILLIAM BENTICK.

ZURICH (Switzerland) June 26.

OFFICIAL BULLITIN.

Head-Quarters of Field Marſhal Hotze, at Zurich, June 27.

This morning a Courier from Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived at the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, with the official account of the important victories which the Auſtrio-Ruſſian troops in Italy had gained over General Macdonald.

This report contains the following additional particulars:—

General Macdonald was advancing from the Roman and Tuſcan territory through Bologna and Parma. Conſiderable reinforcements had joined him, which were ſent by General Moreau, and conſiſted of the diviſion of General Victor and the legion of Dombrowſki; 4000 men more under General Papp had alſo joined Macdonald. On the 18th of June (continues the Bulletin) the allied army advanced in four columns. The French were driven with conſiderable loſs over the Trebbia and 1200 priſoners and two pieces of cannon taken. On the 19th of June, a very deciſive battle was fought. The enemy were repulſed from all ſides with very great loſs. The Auſtrian cavalry cut its way into the ranks and deſtroyed a great part of the French infantry. The 20th of June was deſigned for a freſh attack; but the enemy retreated to the mountains. The enemy's loſs in the battle of the 19th, conſiſts of 3000 men killed, and 8000 priſoners; a conſiderable number of cannon and ſtandards was alſo taken. The French commander in chief Macdonald, and the General of Diviſion Victor were alſo wounded.

VIENNA, June 26.

The Vienna Gazette of this day contains an official account of the total defeat of General Macdonald by the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inſt. The allies took 8000 priſoners, among which are four French Generals who had been wounded, viz. the two Generals of diviſion, Ruſca and Salm, and the two Generals of brigade, Oliver and Chambray. The French left 3000 men dead on the field, and in the whole Macdonald loſt not leſs than between 13 and 14,000 men, out of 35,000, of which his army originally conſiſted. Theſe battles were the bloodieſt that have been fought ſince the recommencement of hoſtilities. When the courier came away, ſuch heaps of dead bodies covered the field of battle, that it was then impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the killed; that of the enemy, however, is eſtimated at upwards of 3000 men. Our loſs too is conſiderable, particularly in killed and wounded officers.—General Kray has been ſent off to harraſs the enemy in their retreat from Piacenza, and to cut them off from Parma. General Prince Lichtenſtein had ſix horſes killed under him.

VERONA, June 21.

Gen. Macdonald was advancing by Reggio and Modena, with a view to effect a junction with Moreau, or relieve Mantua; but not having pontoons enough to croſs the Po, which was much ſwollen by the rain, and defended on the oppoſite bank by General Kray with 10,000 regulars and 20,000 armed peaſants, he advanced againſt Piacenza where he attacked and repulſed Gen. Ott on the 17th, near St. Giovanni, but Suwarrow and Melas coming to the aſſiſtance of the latter with conſiderable reinforcements from Alexandria, the enemy were immediately attacked and defeated, with the loſs of 2500 killed, wounded and taken priſoners. On the 18th and 19th, the battles were again very murderous. The French had formed a ſquare four men deep, and fought deſperately, till a column of Ruſſians paſſed a river up to their necks in water, broke through the ſquare with the bayonet, and made a dreadful carnage among the enemy—On the whole the French are ſuppoſed to have loſt ſince the 11th inſt. 15,000 men in killed, wounded and priſoners; Macdonald himſelf has received two wounds with a ſabre in the head by an Hungarian huſſar. Among the priſoners are four Generals and 700 Officers. Our loſs conſiſts of 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 400 priſoners, but the latter were reſcued in the purſuit, and forty waggons, with the enemy's wounded taken at the ſame time. The remains of Macdonald's army have retreated towards Tuſcany and Bologna, and as they are obliged to retreat further by the mountains of Parma it is expected that a great deal of artillery and many more waggons will fall into our hands. In Piacenza we found a great quantity of ammunition, proviſions and baggage. General Moreau was at the ſame time making an attempt from Genoa by Lavi, and Novi, to raiſe the ſiege of Tortona, and facilitate the junction with Macdonald; but General Bellegarde repulſed him with loſs to Genoa.

June 22.

General Kray is now ſtationed before Mantua. As ſoon as he received certain advices of Macdonald's defeat by the allied army, on the 17th, 18th and 19th, he returned before the fortreſs, and recommenced the ſiege.

TRENT, June 24.

The rout of the French has been ſigned and decided, they are now retired beyond the Nuta, and General Gumen, who preſſes them cloſely, has made many priſoners, and taken much baggage.—They cannot poſſibly take poſt behind the Nuta, becauſe the right wing of the Ruſſians is cloſe to that river, and has taken 900 priſoners, moſtly Poles. We have certain advice that the enemy retired towards Pontremoli, without probability of joining Moreau. On the 21ſt the garriſon of Alexandria made a vigorous ſortie, but was repulſed with great ſlaughter.

LANSLEBOURG, June 27.

The garriſon of the citadel of Turin conſiſting of 3000 men, has juſt paſſed through this place. With this fortreſs we loſe 500 pieces of cannon, 40,000 muſquets, ammunition for a whole campaign, and the hope of maintaining ourſelves in Italy.

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

Maſſena, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Lentzbourg, 12 Meſſidor, June 30.

Citizens Directors,

General Legrand acquaints me, that on the 26th inſtant, the enemy attacked him in front with ſuperior numbers. The enemy marched by the vallies of Kentzig and Ehiback, and advanced againſt Oberkirch, Offenbourg, and Altenheim. Our troops made the moſt vigorous reſiſtence, and the action, which was very obſtinate, laſted about 6 hours. The loſs of the enemy amounts to 1000 men, and ours to 200. General Legrand ſtates, that all the troops did their duty with the utmoſt gallanty. The 11th demi-brigade of light infantry particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf, entirely compoſed of conſcripts. The Auſtrians celebrated, on the 29th, with great rejoicings, a victory obtained by their army in Italy. I received at the ſame time, by the telegraph, intelligence of a victory gained by the French army, and ordered our cannon to be fired all along the line, to celebrate its ſucceſs.—Health and reſpect.

(Signed) MASSENA.

ARMY OF ITALY.

General Deſſolles, Chief of the ſtaff of the army of Italy, to the Miniſter of War.

Tortona, 3d Meſſidor, June 21.

Citizen Miniſter,

The army having marched from Genoa the 17th, arrived here, and raiſed the blockade of Tortona, without experiencing any obſtacles; but yeſterday the diviſion of General Grouchy, having advanced to St. Juliano, between the Sciara and the Bormuda, was attacked by a corps of 10,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bellegarde, aſſiſted by Gen. Selkendorff. General Grenier's diviſion immediately advanced to St. Julian, in order to ſupport Gen. Grouchy, and it was accompanied by General Moreau in perſon. The enemy was ſucceſſively repulſed from St. Juliano, Caſſina, Grande, and Spinetta, as far as the Bormida. His corps *de reſerve*, which had proceeded to Boſco, was in a great part ſurrounded, and ſuffered conſiderable loſs in killed and priſoners. The enemy loſt 4000 men in the action, 2000 of whom were made priſoners, and the remainder were killed or wounded. We have taken five pieces of cannon. Gen. Moreau had a horſe killed under him in the engagement, which was very obſtinate. All the troops conducted themſelves with an intrepidity which is above all praiſe. I ſhall ſend you a detail of this affair, the moment the particular reports ſhall reach me.

(Signed) DESOLLES.

A true copy,

BERNADOTTE, *Miniſter at War.*

LONDON, June 13.

Joubert, the man at whoſe moſt earneſt recommendation Moreau was appointed to ſucceed Scherer, the creature of Rewbell who ruined all the armies of France as Miniſter at War, and moſt of all that which he commanded, has been raiſed to the command of the army of Italy. This appointment very probably is the conſequence Moreau's requeſt to be freed from the intolerable ſituation of being Commander of an army without troops, proviſions

mitted in the name of the Altar and the Throne, and civil war is ready to be anew lighted up in different quarters, and to add its afflictions to those of eternal warfare.

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MY LORD,

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which I am happy to ſay have terminated in the moſt complete ſucceſs, it will be neceſſary previouſly to ſtate to your Lordſhip the ſituation of the allied army, by which you will be better able to underſtand the views of the enemy, and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extenſive plan of operations undertaken by Field Marſhal Suwarrow, have neceſſarily very much divided his force. Beſides the ſiege of Turin; Mantua, Alexandria and Tortona, were blockaded. The paſſes of Suſa, Pignerol, and the Col D'Aſſiette have been occupied. Major General Hohenzollern was poſted at Modena, with a conſiderable corps: Lieutenant-General Ott, with 10,000 men at Reggio, obſerved the movements of the enemy on that ſide, while Field Marſhal Suwarrow remained at Turin, with the reſt of the army. This divided ſtate of the army appears to have preſented to Gen. Moreau the moſt favourable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by ſtrongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that Gen. Macdonald would be able to defeat the ſeparate corps of Generals Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the Field Marſhal was too diſtant to afford aſſiſtance. With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the north of Italy, was joined by the diviſion of Victor, and from the report of the French officers taken, muſt have amounted to near 30,000 men, compoſed entirely of French, with the exception of one Poliſh legion.

Field Marſhal Suwarrow having received information of the intention of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th, with ſeventeen battalions of Ruſſians, twelve battalions of Auſtrian Dragoons, and three regiments of Coſſacks. In the mean time General Macdonald had fallen upon Major General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to croſs the Po, with conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant-General Ott had alſo been obliged to retire from Reggio to Piacenza: On the 17th, the French attacked Gen. Ott and compelled him to fall back upon Caſtel S. Gioannoi, when the arrival of the army under the command of Field Marſhal Suwarrow, enabled Lieutenant-General Ott to repulſe the French behind the Idone river, with the loſs of one piece of cannon and ſeveral priſoners.—On the 18th, the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy.—The Ruſſian General Roſſenberg commanded the right column, the Ruſſian General Forreſter the centre, and Gen. Melas the left.—The Ruſſian Major General Prince Piokration commanded the advanced guard, Prince Lichtenſtern the reſerve.—The columns moved at twelve o'clock.—The country is perfectly flat, and very much interſected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular poſition. An advanced corps of two battalions and two guns at Caſſeleggio was attacked by the Ruſſian grenadiers, and the whole made priſoners. The French line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the troops were too much fatigued to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebbia is the moſt rapid torrent in Italy. The diſtance from one bank to the other is near a mile.—The intermediate ſpace is an open ſand, divided by ſeveral ſtreams which at this ſeaſon are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the Allies the left. On the 19th, while the allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they ſucceeded in turning the right of the Ruſſians at Caſſaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this inſtant Prince Piokration, who had been detached with the ſame intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon, and many priſoners. The French did not however give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Caſſaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obſtinate valour of the Ruſſians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For ſome time the ſucceſs was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulſed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of Field Marſhal Suwarrow, to have followed up the ſucceſſes the next morning, but the French army retired in the night. On the 20th, in the morning, the army purſued the enemy, in two columns. The Ruſſians in the night marched by Settima, Montaſngo and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, laid down their arms.—The left column, compoſed of Auſtrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma, as far as Ponte Nova. On the 21ſt the army moved on to Frorenloza. Lieutenant Gen. Ott was detached with a corps of Auſtrians, in purſuit of the enemy.—Several priſoners have already been ſent in.

Gen. Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Porte Novo.—Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven pieces of cannon, four French Generals, and above 10,000 priſoners, have fallen into the hands of the allies. Gen. Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a ſlight advantage over the advanced poſts of Gen. Bellegarde. Gen. Moreau's army from all reports, does not exceed 12,000 men, among whom are a vaſt number of Genoeſe. Not having ſeen any return of the killed and wounded of the Auſtrians, it is impoſſible for me to ſay what their loſs has been; it muſt have been conſiderable.

(Signed) WILLIAM BENTICK.

Placenza, June 23.

MY LORD,

Since I had the honor of writing to your Lordſhip yeſterday, the very important news of the ſurrender of the citadel of Turin, has arrived. The garriſon is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Auſtrian priſoners.—Gen. Fiorella, the commandant of the citadel, and all the French Officers, taken with him, are detained as hoſtages until the articles of the capitulation are executed.—Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived here this morning with the main army. He will march to-morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the ſieges of that town and of Tortona. Gen. Ott has formed a junction with Major-General Klenau and Hohenzollern, at Parma. Gen. Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps by Forte Novo towards Genoa.

I have the honor, &c.

WILLIAM BENTICK.

ZURICH (Switzerland) June 26.

OFFICIAL BULLITIN.

Head-Quarters of Field Marſhal Hotze, at Zurich, June 27.

This morning a Courier from Field Marſhal Suwarrow arrived at the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, with the official account of the important victories which the Auſtrio-Ruſſian troops in Italy had gained over General Macdonald.

This report contains the following additional particulars:—

General Macdonald was advancing from the Roman and Tuſcan territory through Bologna and Parma. Conſiderable reinforcements had joined him, which were ſent by General Moreau, and conſiſted of the diviſion of General Victor and the legion of Dombrowſki; 4000 men more under General Papp had alſo joined Macdonald. On the 18th of June (continues the Bulletin) the allied army advanced in four columns. The French were driven with conſiderable loſs over the Trebbia and 1200 priſoners and two pieces of cannon taken. On the 19th of June, a very deciſive battle was fought. The enemy were repulſed from all ſides with very great loſs. The Auſtrian cavalry cut its way into the ranks and deſtroyed a great part of the French infantry. The 20th of June was deſigned for a freſh attack; but the enemy retreated to the mountains. The enemy's loſs in the battle of the 19th, conſiſts of 3000 men killed, and 8000 priſoners; a conſiderable number of cannon and ſtandards was alſo taken. The French commander in chief Macdonald, and the General of Diviſion Victor were alſo wounded.

VIENNA, June 26.

The Vienna Gazette of this day contains an official account of the total defeat of General Macdonald by the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inſt. The allies took 8000 priſoners, among which are four French Generals who had been wounded, viz. the two Generals of diviſion, Ruſca and Salm, and the two Generals of brigade, Oliver and Chambray. The French left 3000 men dead on the field, and in the whole Macdonald loſt not leſs than between 13 and 14,000 men, out of 35,000, of which his army originally conſiſted. Theſe battles were the bloodieſt that have been fought ſince the recommencement of hoſtilities. When the courier came away, ſuch heaps of dead bodies covered the field of battle, that it was then impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the killed; that of the enemy, however, is eſtimated at upwards of 3000 men. Our loſs too is conſiderable, particularly in killed and wounded officers.—General Kray has been ſent off to harraſs the enemy in their retreat from Piacenza, and to cut them off from Parma. General Prince Lichtenſtein had ſix horſes killed under him.

VERONA, June 21.

Gen. Macdonald was advancing by Regio and Modena, with a view to effect a junction with Moreau, or relieve Mantua; but not having pontoons enough to croſs the Po, which was much ſwollen by the rain, and defended on the oppoſite bank by General Kray with 10,000 regulars and 20,000 armed peaſants, he advanced againſt Piacenza, where he attacked and repulſed Gen. Ott on the 17th, near St. Giovanni, but Suwarrow and Melas coming to the aſſiſtance of the latter with conſiderable reinforcements from Alexandria, the enemy were immediately attacked and defeated, with the loſs of 2500 killed, wounded and taken priſoners. On the 18th and 19th, the battles were again very murderous. The French had formed a ſquare four men deep, and fought deſperately, till a column of Ruſſians paſſed a river up to their necks in water, broke through the ſquare with the bayonet, and made a dreadful carnage among the enemy—On the whole the French are ſuppoſed to have loſt ſince the 11th inſt. 15,000 men in killed, wounded and priſoners; Macdonald himſelf has received two wounds with a ſabre in the head by an Hungarian huſſar. Among the priſoners are four Generals and 700 Officers. Our loſs conſiſts of 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 400 priſoners, but the latter were reſcued in the purſuit, and forty waggons, with the enemy's wounded taken at the ſame time. The remains of Macdonald's army have retreated towards Tuſcany and Bologna, and as they are obliged to retreat further by the mountains of Parma it is expected that a great deal of artillery and many more waggons will fall into our hands. In Piacenza we found a great quantity of ammunition, proviſions and baggage. General Moreau was at the ſame time making an attempt from Genoa by Lavi, and Novi, to raiſe the ſiege of Tortona, and facilitate the junction with Macdonald; but General Bellegarde repulſed him with loſs to Genoa.

June 22.

General Kray is now ſtationed before Mantua. As ſoon as he received certain advices of Macdonald's defeat by the allied army, on the 17th, 18th and 19th, he returned before the fortreſs, and recommenced the ſiege.

TRENT, June 24.

The rout of the French has been ſignal and decided, they are now retired beyond the Nuta, and General Gumen, who preſſes them cloſely, has made many priſoners, and taken much baggage.—They cannot poſſibly take poſt behind the Nuta, becauſe the right wing of the Ruſſians is cloſe to that river, and has taken 900 priſoners, moſtly Poles. We have certain advice that the enemy retired towards Pontremoli, without probability of joining Moreau. On the 21ſt the garriſon of Alexandria made a vigorous ſortie, but was repulſed with great ſlaughter.

LANSLEBOURG, June 27.

The garriſon of the citadel of Turin conſiſting of 3000 men, has juſt paſſed through this place. With this fortreſs we loſe 500 pieces of cannon, 40,000 muſquets, ammunition for a whole campaign, and the hope of maintaining ourſelves in Italy.

ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

Maſſena, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters at Lentzbourg, 12 Meſſidor, June 30.

Citizens Directors,

General Legrand acquaints me, that on the 26th inſtant, the enemy attacked him in front with ſuperior numbers. The enemy marched by the vallies of Kentzig and Ehiback, and advanced againſt Oberkirch, Offenbourg, and Altenheim. Our troops made the moſt vigorous reſiſtence, and the action, which was very obſtinate, laſted about 6 hours. The loſs of the enemy amounts to 1000 men, and ours to 200. General Legrand ſtates, that all the troops did their duty with the utmoſt gallanty. The 11th demi-brigade of light infantry particularly diſtinguiſhed itſelf, entirely compoſed of conſcripts. The Auſtrians celebrated, on the 29th, with great rejoicings, a victory obtained by their army in Italy. I received at the ſame time, by the telegraph, intelligence of a victory gained by the French army, and ordered our cannon to be fired all along the line, to celebrate its ſucceſs.—Health and reſpect.

(Signed) MASSENA.

ARMY OF ITALY.

General Deſſolles, Chief of the ſtaff of the army of Italy, to the Miniſter of War.

Tortona, 3d Meſſidor, June 21.

Citizen Miniſter,

The army having marched from Genoa the 17th, arrived here, and raiſed the blockade of Tortona, without experiencing any obſtacles; but yeſterday the diviſion of General Grouchy, having advanced to St. Juliano, between the Sciara and the Bermuda, was attacked by a corps of 10,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bellegarde, aſſiſted by Gen. Selkendorff. General Grenier's diviſion immediately advanced to St. Julian, in order to ſupport Gen. Grouchy, and it was accompanied by General Moreau in perſon. The enemy was ſucceſſively repulſed from St. Juliano, Caſſina, Grande, and Spinetta, as far as the Bormida. His corps *de reſerve*, which had proceeded to Boſco, was in a great part ſurrounded, and ſuffered conſiderable loſs in killed and priſoners. The enemy loſt 4000 men in the action, 2000 of whom were made priſoners, and the remainder were killed or wounded. We have taken five pieces of cannon. Gen. Moreau had a horſe killed under him in the engagement, which was very obſtinate. All the troops conducted themſelves with an intrepidity which is above all praiſe. I ſhall ſend you a detail of this affair, the moment the particular reports ſhall reach me.

(Signed) DESOLLES.

A true copy,

BERNADOTTE, *Miniſter at War.*

LONDON, June 13.

Joubert, the man at whoſe moſt earneſt recommendation Moreau was appointed to ſucceed Scherer, the creature of Rewbell who ruined all the armies of France as Miniſter at War, and moſt of all that which he commanded, has been raiſed to the command of the army of Italy. This appointment very probably is the conſequence Moreau's requeſt to be freed from the intolerable ſituation of being Commander of an army without troops, proviſions,

ores, dry, cloathing, or any other requisites. This is the only reason that can be supposed for removing, perhaps, the ablest General of whom the French armies can boast.

As soon as the Ministers received intelligence of these brilliant atchievements of the allies, the Park and Tower guns were fired, as a mark of honor and congratulation very rarely conferred upon any successes, in which the British arms have had no actual participation.

All the necessary preparations for the Secret Expedition, are to be ready by the 18th inst.

July 15.

The victory obtained at Cassaleiggo, on the 19th by Marshal Suwarrow, was of the greatest importance, as the advantage gained on the following day by Moreau over General Bellegarde might otherwise have been followed by disastrous consequences. The Republican General, after having sent by the Valley of Trebia the two divisions of Victor and La Poype, which (having joined Macdonald at Piacenza, swelled his army to the amount of 35,000 men) took a direction himself for Tortona, which the Austrian General caused to be evacuated for the purpose of concentrating all his troops at St. Julien, between Tortona and Alessandria; supporting them by a *corps de reserve* stationed in a wood above St. Julien. In this situation Moreau attacked and obliged him to retire behind Bormida. No doubt but it was the intelligence of the defeat of Macdonald, received at the time, which prevented him from improving his success, and obliged him immediately to retreat to Genoa, without raising the siege of Alessandria, which was covered on the 23d, by Marshal Suwarrow.

In this condition of affairs, it is probable, that General Moreau, after having collected at Genoa, the wrecks of Macdonald's army, took a position between Coni and Savoni, to protect Genoa, with his right wing, Coni with his left, and keep open his communication with the city of Nice, by the defile of Tende. This centre, however, is threatened by Gen. Vucasovich, on the side of Ceva and Mondovi, his right disturbed by the insurgents of Oneglia and the coast of the Gulph, and his left turned by General Frolich, who spreads along the Marquisate of Saucea, (between the Po and the Stura) and must already have intercepted his communication with Daupheny, by the passage of St. Bernard.

PLYMOUTH, July 13.

Arrived here this day, from Lisbon, the Canopus 80 guns, Tonnant 80, Spartiate 74, Conquerant 74, and Abouker 74, (French Prizes) with his Majesty's ships Royal Sovereign, of 110 guns, Admiral Sir Alan Gardner; Cæsar 84; Russell 74; and Magnificent 74, with the Lisbon convoy.

BALTIMORE, August 28.

Yesterday two men, of the names of Samuel Dixon and Daniel Bradley, were examined before Job Smith, Esq; on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder and robbery of Mr. Millenger, as lately mentioned in the papers. It appeared in the course of the examination that the evening in which the deed was committed, those men came to the plantation of H. D. Gough, Esq. and offered themselves as laborers; that the black woman whom they accosted, mentioned to them that the overseer was gone to the city to procure a sum of money: and that her master was also absent? that they loitered some time about the plantation, and made many impertinent inquiries as to the riches of Mr. Gough, &c. after which they took their departure.

The Keeper of a small inn, on an opposite road, to whom they applied for lodging, late in the evening, gave in evidence, that they discovered much anxiety and restlessness; that they frequently left the room, went out doors, and continued to whisper, and hold secret and agitated discourse.

In the course of examination, Dixon, appeared to be much agitated, faultered, and trembled; but Bradley answered with precision and coolness. They were both fully committed to stand trial at the next Criminal Court.

WILMINGTON (Delaware) August 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Liberty, Capt. Miller, in eight weeks from Londonderry, with 300 passengers, in perfect health.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

The following public offices are removed to Trenton, New-Jersey, viz.

Secretary of State.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of the Navy.
Comptroller, Auditor, Register } of the Treasury.
Treasurer of the United States.
Commissioner of the Revenue.
And the General Post-Office.

Sept. 4.

An Agent to our government has arrived via Baltimore, from General Toussaint. The object of his mission has not yet transpired.

It appears from a Winchester paper, that a cannal is cutting at Harper's Ferry, to turn the machinery for manufacturing gun-barrels; and that Col. Lear lately purchased for the United States, 166 acres of land designed to be the scite of a national manufactory of arms.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

Our commercial cities still feel the effects of that enormous system of speculation, which overspread the country a few years ago, and mischief is still to be expected.—Great sums of money are engaged, by persons who have not the means of payment, and States as well as individuals may yet suffer.

Numerous insolvencies among the Speculating Gentlemen themselves, are not the only evils arising from this system. The luxury introduced by some real, and a great deal of nominal wealth, is a scourge to our country, which is to be as durable as it is general and severe. The manner of living in our trading towns, the costly furniture, dress and equipage of our small traders, are far beyond their means—this is forced, unnatural state of things that cannot possibly be maintained, and will bring more calamity on our country than the Yellow Fever.—To bring things to a proper bearing and reduce expences to a level with the natural profits of business, will require some time and great changes of property. In all parts of our country, men out-live and out-trade their capital. Let Banks and Indorsers look well to this fact.

A Mineral Spring has lately been discovered of St. John's Suburbs, Quebec—the waters at which are found a very useful remedy in many diseases—In cases of debility in the stomach and intestines, they tend to increase the powers of digestion, and render natural evacuations more regular and effectual—in calculous complaints, drinking the waters is very salutary, and in cases of acidity in the first passages, they are esteemed particularly useful.

In the city of Quebec, the assize of bread is regulated by the average price of flour in the preceding month; that any baker refusing to supply his customers with their usual quantity of bread, who have been regularly supplied by him the preceding month, forfeits his recogniance, and becomes liable to a prosecution. The equity and reasonableness of this mode of assizing, and injunction on the bakers, is assigned from a presumption, "that every baker has funds or credit sufficient to provide a stock of flour, one month in advance to supply his customers."

Sept. 2.

By Capt. SMITH from Teneriffe, we learn, that four days previous to his sailing, a gentleman had arrived there direct from Cadiz, who informed, that the French and Spanish fleets had formed a junction, and got into the Western Ocean;—and further, that two American Indiamen, of 14 guns each, had arrived there, having been captured by a French corvette of 20 guns.

☞ *As this gentleman was direct from Cadiz, it should appear that the combined fleet did not put into Cadiz.*

Sept. 4.

This morning arrived the armed ship Kingston, Capt. Hodge, 15 days from Cape Francois. Capt. Hodge informs that about 50 sail of American vessels had arrived there between the 1st and 15th of August. The Kingston is the ship which carried out our Commissioners to Cape-Francois.—On passing the fort she fired a salute.

PRICE of AMERICAN PRODUCE, At CAPE FRANCOIS, when Capt. Hodge sailed.

Flour 8 dollars per bbl.—Pork, 12 do. do.—Beef, 8 do. do—Dry Goods, less than first cost.

PRICE of PRODUCE of the CAPE.

Coffee, 32 sous—Sugar, 10 dollars per cwt. 2½ sous duty on the exports—12½ per cent. on imports, Flour, Beef and Pork, &c. excepted.

There have been *Twenty-Six* new cases, and *Three* deaths of the prevailing Fever, reported at the Health-Office in this city, for 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock this day.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE

Respecting the movements of the Grand Fleets of Europe, has been received since our last, by Capt. Preble, from Gibraltar, which he left the 20th July.

The French and Spanish effected a junction at Carthagena, the 22d June—sailed from thence the 29th, passed Gibraltar the 6th July, and arrived safe into Cadiz, consisting of Fifty-Three sail of the line, 14 frigates, &c.

When Capt. Preble left Gibraltar, the British fleet, under Lord Keith, had not arrived from Port Mahon; but were hourly expected, as the wind was then fair and strong; and a frigate had just come in to Lord St. Vincents, from the fleet, which consisted of Thirty-one sail of the line.

The tardiness of the British squadrons was the theme of severe censure at Gibraltar, before Capt. P. sailed; and Lord St Vincents was extremely agitated on the subject.

Capt. P. on his passage from the Rock, passed very near the harbour of Cadiz, in order to discover the situation of the combined fleets; but could see nothing of them. He therefore supposes they took advantage of the easterly winds, and put to sea again. It was conjectured at Gibraltar, that Lisbon or Ireland were objects of the expedtion.

It results, from the aggregate of this information:—

1 That the Brest fleet, by dint of studding-sails, ring-sails water-sails, sky-scrapers and drivers, have effected a junction with the Spanish fleet, after a two months struggle, which it is supposeable they might have attained in ten days, by attacking Lord Keith, off Cadiz, and *running* into the port.

2. That the tardiness in the British fleet is attributable to the indisposition of Lord St. Vincents; whose ill-state of health obliged him to return to Gibraltar, soon after it arrived off Minorca.

3. That from the number of ships at Port Mahon, only two British squadrons had united there; and therefore, that the one at Naples, under Lord Nelson—at Malta under Trowbridge—at Alexandria under Hood; and at Jean d'Acre, under Sir Sydney Smith, were left to assist the triumphant operations of the allied arms.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7.

On Wednesday last the anniversary commencement of Rhode-Island College was celebrated in this town, when 24 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.

The Hon. John Allen, Esq; of Connecticut, has resigned his Seat in Congress.

Number of Burials in Philadelphia for 24 Hours, ending Monday Evening the 2d Instant, at 8 o'Clock—NINETEEN.

MARRIED.]—At Bristol, on Monday the 2d Inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wight, Mr. *Jeremiah Norris*, of Philadelphia, to Miss *Rebecca Norris*, of that Town.

—In this Town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. *Abraham D. Tilley*, to Miss *Ruth Tew*, Daughter of Colonel William Tew.

DIED.]—At Watertown (Connecticut) on the 18th ult. Capt. *Israel Woodward*, aged 92. He has left a Widow, aged 92, with whom he lived 72 Years, and a numerous Progeny to the fifth Generation.

—At Norwich, very suddenly, *Thomas Mumford*, Esq; aged 73 Years.

—At New-York, Mrs. *Maria Provoost*, Consort of the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in that City.

—At Philadelphia, Mrs. *Mary Morton*, Wife of Mr. William Morton, deceased.

—At New-Orleans, the Spanish Governor Don *Gayosa*.

—On Thursday Morning last, the 5th Instant, after a short Illness, in the 52d Year of his Age, Capt. *Joshua Rathbone*, of this Town—a Citizen, whose nautical Abilities, enterprising Spirit, and honorable Conduct in the Line of his Profession, ensured him, for many Years, Employment and the Confidence of Merchants of the first Respectability, who regret his Death, as a Misfortune, not only to themselves, but to the Community at large, while a Widow and four Children lament the Loss of a kind Husband and tender Parent.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

SEPT.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
3	68	70		N.	SE.	Fair.	Drizzley.
4	64½	63		NE.	E.	Rain.	Drizzley.
5	62	64		NE.	NE.	Rain.	Drizzley.
6	65	66		NNE.	N.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
7	65	67		NE.	NE.	Cloudy.	Drizzley
8	66	68		N.	NNE.	Rain.	Cloudy.
9	66	66		NNE.	E.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Sept. 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Betsy, Bailey,	Antigua
Sloop Lark, Luther,	Newbiggen-Creek
Diamond, Shaler,	Boston
Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Gadsden, Gardiner,	Port Passage in Spain
Schooner Marian, Hatheway,	Pasquotank
Fair American, Barlow,	Boston
Butterfly, Crane,	Perth Amboy
George, Bennet,	Charleston
Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Eliza, Bliss,	Ditto
Peggy, Smith,	Norfolk

An Act to regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage.

SEC. 102. *AND be it further Enacted*, That the cutters and boats, employed in the service of the Revenue, shall be distinguished from other vessels, by an ensign & pendant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States; and in case any ship or vessel liable to seizure or examination shall not bring to, on being required, or being chased by any cutter or boat having displayed the pendant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain, master or other person having command of such cutter or boat, to fire at or into such vessel which shall not bring to, after such pendant and ensign shall be hoisted, and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter or boat as a signal; and such captain, master or other person as aforesaid, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties, or actions of damages for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain, master or other person aforesaid, shall be prosecuted or arrested therefor, such captain, master or other person, shall be forthwith admitted to bail.—And if any ship, vessel or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pendant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master, or commander of the ship or vessel so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Description of the Ensign and Pendant, prescribed and directed by the President of the United States for Cutters and other Vessels employed in the service of the Revenue.

They are to be distinguished from other vessels, by an Ensign and Pendant, consisting of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the Union of the Ensign to be, the Arms of the United States, in dark Blue, on a white Field.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

Newport, September 2, 1799.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL.

PELEG CLARKE, Esquire,

Grand-Master.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the most Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and the Masters and Wardens of LODGES under its Jurisdiction, are hereby notified to convene at the State-House in South-Kingstown, on Monday the Twenty-third Inst. at Nine o'Clock, A. M. in order to Constitute and Consecrate WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 2, and to Install the Officers thereof. BY ORDER,

JOHN HANDY, *G. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Sept. 10, 1799.

N. B. BRETHREN *in general are invited to attend.*

FOR SALE, BY

E. BURRILL,

A few Puncheons of Old Jamaica Spirits.

Molasses, in Hogsheads and Tierces.

And a Quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, 10th September, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his Store on the Point,

A few Hogsheads of St. Croix Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,

Brandy, by the Pipe or Barrel,

Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Flour, Beef, and Rice, by the Barrel.

He has also to Let and Sell sundry Dwelling-Houses in different Parts of the Town.

He continues to carry on the Baking Business in all its different Branches—and has on Hand a Quantity of Ship and Cabin-Bread, of a good Quality and as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, September 9, 1799.

LOST, on Thursday last, in some Part of Thames-street, a small red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing some Money and several Papers, of no use to any one but the Owner. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 9, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

lores, &c, cloathing, or any other requisites. This is the only reason that can be supposed for removing, perhaps, the ablest General of whom the French armies can boast.

As soon as the Ministers received intelgence of these brilliant atchievements of the allies, the Park and Tower guns were fired, as a mark of honor and congratulation very rarely conferred upon any successes, in which the British arms have had no actual participation.

All the necessary preparations for the Secret Expedition, are to be ready by the 18th inst.

July 15.

The victory obtained at Cassaleiggo, on the 19th by Marshal Suwarrow, was of the greatest importance, as the advantage gained on the following day by Moreau over General Bellegarde might otherwise have been followed by disastrous consequences. The Republican General, after having sent by the Valley of Trebia the two divisions of Victor and La Poype, which (having joined Macdonald at Piacenza, swelled his army to the amount of 35,000 men) took a direction himself for Tortona, which the Austrian General caused to be evacuated for the purpose of concentrating all his troops at St. Julien, between Tortona and Alessandria, supporting them by a *corps de reserve* stationed in a wood above St. Julien. In this situation Moreau attacked and obliged him to retire behind Bormida. No doubt but it was the intelligence of the defeat of Macdonald, received at the time, which prevented him from improving his success, and obliged him immediately to retreat to Genoa, without raising the siege of Alessandria, which was covered on the 23d, by Marshal Suwarrow.

In this condition of affairs, it is probable, that General Moreau, after having collected at Genoa, the wrecks of Macdonald's army, took a position between Coni and Savoni, to protect Genoa, with his right wing, Coni with his left, and keep open his communication with the city of Nice, by the defile of Tende. This centre, however, is threatened by Gen. Vucasovich, on the side of Ceva and Mondovi, his right disturbed by the insurgents of Oneglia and the coast of the Gulph, and his left turned by General Frolich, who spreads along the Marquisate of Saucea, (between the Po and the Stura) and must already have intercepted his communication with Daupheny, by the passage of St. Bernard.

PLYMOUTH, July 13.

Arrived here this day, from Lisbon, the Canopus 80 guns, Tonnant 80, Spartiate 74, Conquerant 74, and Abouker 74, (French Prizes) with his Majesty's ships Royal Sovereign, of 110 guns, Admiral Sir Alan Gardner; Cæsar 84; Russell 74; and Magnificent 74, with the Lisbon convoy.

BALTIMORE, August 28.

Yesterday two men, of the names of Samuel Dixon and Daniel Bradley, were examined before Job Smith, Esq; on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder and robbery of Mr. Millenger, as lately mentioned in the papers. It appeared in the course of the examination that the evening in which the deed was committed, those men came to the plantation of H. D. Gough, Esq. and offered themselves as laborers; that the black woman whom they accosted, mentioned to them that the overseer was gone to the city to procure a sum of money: and that her master was also absent? that they loitered some time about the plantation, and made many impertinent inquiries as to the riches of Mr. Gough, &c. after which they took their departure.

The Keeper of a small inn, on an opposite road, to whom they applied for lodging, late in the evening, gave in evidence, that they discovered much anxiety and restlessness; that they frequently left the room, went our doors, and continued to whisper, and hold secret and agitated discourse.

In the course of examination, Dixon, appeared to be much agitated, faultered, and trembled; but Bradley answered with precision and coolness. They were both fully committed to stand trial at the next Criminal Court.

WILMINGTON (Delaware) August 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Liberty, Capt. Miller, in eight weeks from Londonderry, with 300 passengers, in perfect health.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

The following public offices are removed to Trenton, New-Jersey, viz.

Secretary of State.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of the Navy.
Comptroller, Auditor, Register } of the Treasury.
Treasurer of the United States.
Commissioner of the Revenue.
And the General Post-Office.

Sept. 4.

An Agent to our government has arrived via Baltimore, from General Toussaint. The object of his mission has not yet transpired.

It appears from a Winchester paper, that a cannal is cutting at Harper's Ferry, to turn the machinery for manufacturing gun-barrels; and that Col. Lear lately purchased for the United States, 166 acres of land designed to be the scite of a national manufactory of arms.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

Our commercial cities still feel the effects of that enormous system of speculation, which overspread the country a few years ago, and mischief is still to be expected.—Great sums of money are engaged, by persons who have not the means of payment, and States as well as individuals may yet suffer.

Numerous insolvencies among the Speculating Gentlemen themselves, are not the only evils arising from this system. The luxury introduced by some real, and a great deal of nominal wealth, is a scourge to our country, which is to be as durable as it is general and severe. The manner of living in our trading towns, the costly furniture, dress and equipage of our small traders, are far beyond their means—this is forced, unnatural state of things that cannot possibly be maintained, and will bring more calamity on our country than the Yellow Fever.—To bring things to a proper bearing and reduce expences to a level with the natural profits of business, will require some time and great changes of property. In all parts of our country, men out-live and out-trade their capital. Let Banks and Indorsers look well to this fact.

A Mineral Spring has lately been discovered of St. John's Suburbs, Quebec—the waters at which are found a very useful remedy in many diseases—In cases of debility in the stomach and intestines, they tend to increase the powers of digestion, and render natural evacuations more regular and effectual—in calculous complaints, drinking the waters is very salutary, and in cases of acidity in the first passages, they are esteemed particularly useful.

In the city of Quebec, the assize of bread is regulated by the average price of flour in the preceding month; that any baker refusing to supply his customers with their usual quantity of bread, who have been regularly supplied by him the preceding month, forfeits his recogniance, and becomes liable to a prosecution. The equity and reasonableness of this mode of assizing, and injunction on the bakers, is assigned from a presumption, "that every baker has funds or credit sufficient to provide a stock of flour, one month in advance to supply his customers."

Sept. 2.

By Capt. SMITH from Teneriffe, we learn, that four days previous to his sailing, a gentleman had arrived there direct from Cadiz, who informed, that the French and Spanish fleets had formed a junction, and got into the Western Ocean;—and further, that two American Indiamen, of 14 guns each, had arrived there, having been captured by a French corvette of 20 guns.

☞ *As this gentleman was direct from Cadiz, it should appear that the combined fleet did not put into Cadiz.*

Sept. 4.

This morning arrived the armed ship Kingston, Capt. Hodge, 15 days from Cape Francois. Capt. Hodge informs that about 50 sail of American vessels had arrived there between the 1st and 15th of August. The Kingston is the ship which carried out our Commissioners to Cape-Francois.—On passing the fort she fired a salute.

PRICE of AMERICAN PRODUCE, At CAPE FRANCOIS, when Capt. Hodge sailed.

Flour 8 dollars per bbl.—Pork, 12 do. do.—Beef, 8 do. do—Dry Goods, less than first cost.

PRICE of PRODUCE of the CAPE.

Coffee, 32 sous—Sugar, 10 dollars per cwt. 2½ sous duty on the exports—12½ per cent. on imports, Flour, Beef and Pork, &c. excepted.

There have been *Twenty-Six* new cases, and *Three* deaths of the prevailing Fever, reported at the Health-Office in this city, for 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock this day.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE

Respecting the movements of the Grand Fleets of Europe, has been received since our last, by Capt. Preble, from Gibraltar, which he left the 20th July.

The French and Spanish effected a junction at Carthagena, the 22d June—sailed from thence the 29th, passed Gibraltar the 6th July, and arrived safe into Cadiz, consisting of Fifty-Three sail of the line, 14 frigates, &c.

When Capt. Preble left Gibraltar, the British fleet, under Lord Keith, had not arrived from Port Mahon; but were hourly expected, as the wind was then fair and strong; and a frigate had just come in to Lord St. Vincents, from the fleet, which consisted of Thirty-one sail of the line.

The tardiness of the British squadrons was the theme of severe censure at Gibraltar, before Capt. P. sailed; and Lord St Vincents was extremely agitated on the subject.

Capt. P. on his passage from the Rock, passed very near the harbour of Cadiz, in order to discover the situation of the combined fleets; but could see nothing of them. He therefore supposes they took advantage of the easterly winds, and put to sea again. It was conjectured at Gibraltar, that Lisbon or Ireland were objects of the expedtion.

It results, from the aggregate of this information:—

1 That the Brest fleet, by dint of studding-sails, ring-sails water-sails, sky-scrapers and drivers, have effected a junction with the Spanish fleet, after a two months struggle, which it is supposeable they might have attained in ten days, by attacking Lord Keith, off Cadiz, and *running* into the port.

2. That the tardiness in the British fleet is attributable to the indisposition of Lord St. Vincents; whose ill-state of health obliged him to return to Gibraltar, soon after it arrived off Minorca.

3. That from the number of ships at Port Mahon, only two British squadrons had united there; and therefore, that the one at Naples, under Lord Nelson—at Malta under Trowbridge—at Alexandria under Hood; and at Jean d'Acre, under Sir Sydney Smith, were left to assist the triumphant operations of the allied arms.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 7.

On Wednesday last the anniversary commencement of Rhode-Island College was celebrated in this town, when 24 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.

The Hon. John Allen, Esq; of Connecticut, has resigned his Seat in Congress.

Number of Burials in Philadelphia for 24 Hours, ending Monday Evening the 2d Instant, at 8 o'Clock—NINETEEN.

MARRIED.]—At Bristol, on Monday the 2d Inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wight, Mr. *Jeremiah Norris*, of Philadelphia, to Miss *Rebecca Norris*, of that Town.

—In this Town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. *Abraham D. Tilley*, to Miss *Ruth Tew*, Daughter of Colonel William Tew.

DIED.]—At Watertown (Connecticut) on the 18th ult. Capt. *Israel Woodward*, aged 92. He has left a Widow, aged 92, with whom he lived 72 Years, and a numerous Progeny to the fifth Generation.

—At Norwich, very suddenly, *Thomas Mumford*, Esq; aged 73 Years.

—At New-York, Mrs. *Maria Provoost*, Consort of the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in that City.

—At Philadelphia, Mrs. *Mary Morton*, Wife of Mr. William Morton, deceased.

—At New-Orleans, the Spanish Governor Don *Gayosa*.

—On Thursday Morning last, the 5th Instant, after a short Illness, in the 52d Year of his Age, Capt. *Joshua Rathbone*, of this Town—a Citizen, whose nautical Abilities, enterprising Spirit, and honorable Conduct in the Line of his Profession, ensured him, for many Years, Employment and the Confidence of Merchants of the first Respectability, who regret his Death, as a Misfortune, not only to themselves, but to the Community at large, while a Widow and four Children lament the Loss of a kind Husband and tender Parent.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

Sept.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.
3	68	70		N.	SE.	Fair.	Drizzley.
4	64½	63		NE.	E.	Rain.	Drizzley.
5	62	64		NE.	NE.	Rain.	Drizzley.
6	65	66		NNE.	N.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
7	65	67		NE.	NE.	Cloudy.	Drizzley
8	66	68		N.	NNE.	Rain.	Cloudy.
9	66	66		NNE.	E.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Sept. 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Betsy, Bailey,	Antigua
Sloop Lark, Luther,	Newbiggen-Creek
Diamond, Shaler,	Boston
Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Gadsden, Gardiner,	Port Passage in Spain
Schooner Marian, Matheway,	Pasquotank
Fair American, Barlow,	Boston
Butterfly, Crane,	Perth Amboy
George, Bennet,	Charleston
Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Eliza, Bliss,	Ditto
Peggy, Smith,	Norfolk

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W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

Newport, September 2, 1799.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

PELEG CLARKE, Esquire,

Grand-Master.

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N. B. BRETHREN *in general are invited to attend.*

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And a Quantity of Liverpool Salt.

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Newport, Sept. 9, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

From a late London Paper.

A NEW MODE OF SAVING YOUR MONEY FROM ROBBERS.

OR, THE IRISH WAY OF GIVING *all* TO SAVE THE *remainder*.

By TOMMY PINDAR, PET. PIND. NEPOS.

ONCE on a time, 'tis said, that Hounslow Heath
Was by a gang of Robbers sore infested,
Who with the sword of Justice boldly jested,
'Till Mister KIRBY's Necklace stopp'd their breath.

Three doughty Officers of Volunteers,
Knights of the Thimble (fame reports) and Sheers,
Stopping at Hounslow in a Chaise-and-pair,
Ask'd fiercely, if the Heath was safe from Thieves:—
"Yes, Sir," replied the Ostler, "I *believes*;
"Besides, what needs such warlike Gemmen care?"

The Ostler had a FRIEND that lurk'd at hand,
A Tribute-gatherer upon the road—no worse;
Who, viewing slyly this redoubted band,
Swore each should pay the *forc'd loan* of his purse,
Or put (to speak more like a Politician)
Their money in a state of *requisition*.

Away then rode he on, to wait his prey;
The Heroes paid their score—and off went they
But, ere they half the Heath had cross'd,
They found the Chevalier upon his post;
He stopped the Chaise—"Gemmen (says he) I hear
"This Road is cursedly by Rogues beset;
"And, though such valiant men despise all fear,
"Perhaps you'll be in danger if you're met."

At this their powder'd locks began to bristle:
"What shall we do?" they cry'd, "oh, tell us what!"
"Why, Gemmen," says the Rogue—and show'd a pistol—
"Best leave your Cash with me—I'll tell you that."
"What! all our Money? Nay, for goodness hold."
"Yes, all—Quick, quick!" replied the Rogue, "Your Gold!
"Make haste!—your Watches too must be unfobb'd;
"*Or, d—n my body, Sirs, but you'll be* ROBB'D."

New Manufacture.

A Waterman residing on one of the small branches of the Thames in the neighbourhood of Deptford, where there are immense numbers of Rats, has for some months past supported a large family by catching these animals and selling their skins, which when tanned make admirable upper leather for shoes.

Some days since a remarkably fine child in the arms of a young woman, attracted the attention of a gentleman near the corner of Norton-street in the New-Road; he stopped, to speak to it, when the infant stretched out its little hands, and invited him to take it; he accordingly did so, and after dancing and fondling it for a minute or two, turned towards the woman with a view of restoring it to her; but in the intrim she had eloped, leaving the gentleman in a state of considerable aukwardnss and embarrassment. In the event, however, the child was taken to the Parish (Paneras) but the woman has not since been heard of.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Much has been said and written on the utility of Newspapers—but one principal advantage which might be derived from those publications has been neglected;—we mean that of reading them in schools, by the children and in families—Try it for one season—do you wish your child to improve in reading solely, give him a newspaper, it furnishes a variety, some part of which must infallibly touch the fancy.—Do you with to instruct him in Geography, nothing will so indelibly fix the relative situation of different places as the events published in a newspaper. In fine, do you with to have him acquainted with the manners of the country or city—the mode of doing business public or private, or do you with to have a smattering of every kind of science useful and amusing give him a newspaper. Newspapers are plenty and cheap, the cheapest book that can be bought, and the more you buy the better for your children, because every part furnishes some new and valuable information. Instead of being a luxury, it is a matter of economy, and the poorest family that exists may and ought to be furnished with at least one paper per week. Encourage newspapers and you encourage learning, and you secure the liberties of posterity. Learning in the hands of a few, effect a nobility, but generally diffused is an effectual barrier against every invasion of the rights of man.—— Newspapers supply the want of schools, of company, and the want of preaching—They have the power to mitigate the pains of the afflicted, alleviate the distresses of the sorrowful, check the wild extravagances of the licentious, bring home the prodigal, and in fine to do good to all ranks, denominations, characters, and situations in life.

[Phil. Pap.]

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)
The BRIG KING SOLOMON,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Master,
She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 20th of September. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-street, or to the Master on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.

Newport, August 27, 1799.

THOSE Persons that have any Demands against the Ship *De Jonge Jan Jacob*, are requested to bring them in by the 14th September next, to the Subscriber, for Settlement.

TJEBBEE SWART.

Newport, August 26, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

ABSENTED himself from the Service of the Subscriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES WILCOX, about nineteen Years of Age.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid carrying off, harbouring, employing or trusting said Boy with any Thing whatsoever, on the Penalty of the Law.

CLARKE COOK.

Newport, August 26, 1799.

TO BE LET,

THE lower Part of a House, consisting of five Rooms, in a convenient Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer

Newport, August 26, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Aug. 27, 1799.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from a Detachment of the 2d Regiment of Artillery and Engineers, under my Command, NATHAN STODDARD, a private, aged 37 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Eyes, Hair and Complexion, born in Groton, State of Connecticut, last Place of Residence Strafford, Vermont. Had on a Uniform Coat, fancy Vest, Linen Overalls, and round Hat.

Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him to me, at this Place, or to any Military Officer within the United States, shall receive the above Reward.

H. LEONARD, *Lieut.*

Fort Adams, August 20, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Banister's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have also for Sale, INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity, Flour by the Barrel, and 100 Barrels Rosin.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Have just received, via New-York, a fresh Assortment of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and PAINTERS' COLOURS, which they are now selling cheap for Cash or approved Credit, at their Store in Thames-street.

August 16, 1799.

LOST,

On the 8th Instant, in or near the Red-Market,

A large Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some Money, and a Number of Papers, of little or no Use to any Person but the Owner.——Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Robert Dunbar, Clerk of the Market, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

PARDON TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-street, where he has for Sale,

A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6-4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hocks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from the House he lately improved, in Thames-street, to that large and elegant House nearly opposite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for sale,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimetres, Fancy Vesting, Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Wholesale Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant, and Spanish Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and New-England Rum; best Holland Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, and Crown Sugars; Souchong and Gunpowder Teas; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon; Cloves; Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Molasses; Chocolate; New-York Soap; Fresh Raisins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A complete Assortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a constant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.

The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates, and on the most reasonable Terms, to Shopkeepers.

Newport, 13th Aug. 1799.

From a late London Paper.

A NEW MODE OF SAVING YOUR MONEY FROM ROBBERS.

OR, THE IRISH WAY OF GIVING *all* TO SAVE THE *remainder*.

By TOMMY PINDAR, PET. PIND. NEPOS.

ONCE on a time, 'tis said, that Hounslow Heath
Was by a gang of Robbers sore infested,
Who with the sword of Justice boldly jested,
'Till Mister KIRBY'S Necklace stopp'd their breath.

Three doughty Officers of Volunteers,
Knights of the Thimble (fame reports) and Sheers,
Stopping at Hounslow in a Chaise-and-pair,
Ask'd fiercely, if the Heath was safe from Thieves :—
"Yes, Sir," replied the Ostler, "I *believes*;
"Besides, what needs such warlike Gemmen care?"

The Ostler had a FRIEND that lurk'd at hand,
A Tribute-gatherer upon the road—no worse;
Who, viewing slyly this redoubted band,
Swore each should pay the *forc'd loan* of his purse,
Or put (to speak more like a Politician)
Their money in a state of *requisition*.

Away then rode he on, to wait his prey;
The Heroes paid their score—and off went they
But, ere they half the Heath had cross'd,
They found the Chevalier upon his post;
He stopped the Chaise—"Gemmen (says he) I hear
"This Road is cursedly by Rogues beset;
"And, though such valiant men despise all fear,
"Perhaps you'll be in danger if you're met."

At this their powder'd locks began to bristle:
"What shall we do?" they cry'd, "oh, tell us what!"
"Why, Gemmen," says the Rogue—and show'd a pistol—
"Best leave your Cash with me—I'll tell you that."
"What! all our Money? Nay, for goodness hold."
"Yes, all—Quick, quick!" replied the Rogue, "Your Gold!
"Make haste!—your Watches too must be unfobb'd;
"*Or, d—n my body, Sirs, but you'll be* ROBB'D."

New Manufacture.

A Waterman residing on one of the small branches of the Thames in the neighbourhood of Deptford, where there are immense numbers of Rats, has for some months past supported a large family by catching these animals and selling their skins, which when tanned make admirable upper leather for shoes.

Some days since a remarkably fine child in the arms of a young woman, attracted the attention of a gentleman near the corner of Norton-street in the New-Road; he stopped, to speak to it, when the infant stretched out its little hands, and invited him to take it; he accordingly did so, and after dancing and fondling it for a minute or two, turned towards the woman with a view of restoring it to her; but in the intrim she had eloped, leaving the gentleman in a state of considerable aukwardness and embarrassment. In the event, however, the child was taken to the Parish (Paneras) but the woman has not since been heard of.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Much has been said and written on the utility of Newspapers—but one principal advantage which might be derived from those publications has been neglected;—we mean that of reading them in schools, by the children and in families—Try it for one season—do you wish your child to improve in reading solely, give him a newspaper, it furnishes a variety, some part of which must infallibly touch the fancy.—Do you wish to instruct him in Geography, nothing will so indelibly fix the relative situation of different places as the events published in a newspaper. In fine, do you wish to have him acquainted with the manners of the country or city—the mode of doing business public or private, or do you wish to have a smattering of every kind of science useful and amusing give him a newspaper. Newspapers are plenty and cheap, the cheapest book that can be bought, and the more you buy the better for your children, because every part furnishes some new and valuable information. Instead of being a luxury, it is a matter of economy, and the poorest family that exists may and ought to be furnished with at least one paper per week. Encourage newspapers and you encourage learning, and you secure the liberties of posterity. Learning in the hands of a few, effect a nobility, but generally diffused is an effectual barrier against every invasion of the rights of man.—Newspapers supply the want of schools, of company, and the want of preaching—They have the power to mitigate the pains of the afflicted, alleviate the distresses of the sorrowful, check the wild extravagances of the licentious, bring home the prodigal, and in fine to do good to all ranks, denominations, characters, and situations in life.

[Phil. Pap.]

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)
The BRIG KING SOLOMON,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Master,
She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 20th of September. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-street, or to the Master on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.

Newport, August 27, 1799.

THOSE Persons that have any Demands against the Ship *De Jonge Jan Jacob*, are requested to bring them in by the 14th September next, to the Subscriber, for Settlement.

TJEBBEE SWART.

Newport, August 26, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

ABSENTED himself from the Service of the Subscriber, an Apprentice Boy, named JAMES WILCOX, about nineteen Years of Age.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid carrying off, harbouring, employing or trusting said Boy with any Thing whatsoever, on the Penalty of the Law.

CLARKE COOK.

Newport, August 26, 1799.

TO BE LET,

THE lower Part of a House, consisting of five Rooms, in a convenient Part of the Town. Inquire of the Printer

Newport, August 26, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on the Wharf below his House—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Aug. 27, 1799.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from a Detachment of the 2d Regiment of Artillery and Engineers, under my Command, NATHAN STODDARD, a private, aged 37 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Eyes, Hair and Complexion, born in Groton, State of Connecticut, last Place of Residence Strafford, Vermont. Had on a Uniform Coat, fancy Vest, Linen Overalls, and round Hat.

Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him to me, at this Place, or to any military Officer within the United States, shall receive the above Reward.

H. LEONARD, *Lieut.*

Fort Adams, August 20, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Banister's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.—Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have also for Sale, INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity, Flour by the Barrel, and 100 Barrels Rosin.

Newport, Aug. 5, 1799.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Have just received, via New-York, a fresh Assortment of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and PAINTERS' COLOURS, which they are now selling cheap for Cash or approved Credit, at their Store in Thames-street.

August 16, 1799.

LOST,

On the 8th Instant, in or near the Red-Market,

A large Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some Money, and a Number of Papers, of little or no Use to any Person but the Owner.—Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Robert Dunbar, Clerk of the Market, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

PARDON TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

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That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

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A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6.4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

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He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

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Newport, July 29, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

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BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-Stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

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A complete Assortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a constant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.

The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates, and on the most reasonable Terms, to Shopkeepers.

Newport, 13th Aug. 1799.